

# 《Rust语言与内存安全设计》 第12讲智能指针

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# 上节课IO项目回顾



- 1 接收命令行参数
- 2 读取文件
- 3 重构 (模块化和错误处理)
- 4 测试驱动开发 (Test-Driven Development)
- 5 结合环境变量 (请自行查看官网文档)
- 6 将错误消息写入标准错误而不是标准输出

# 本节课内容



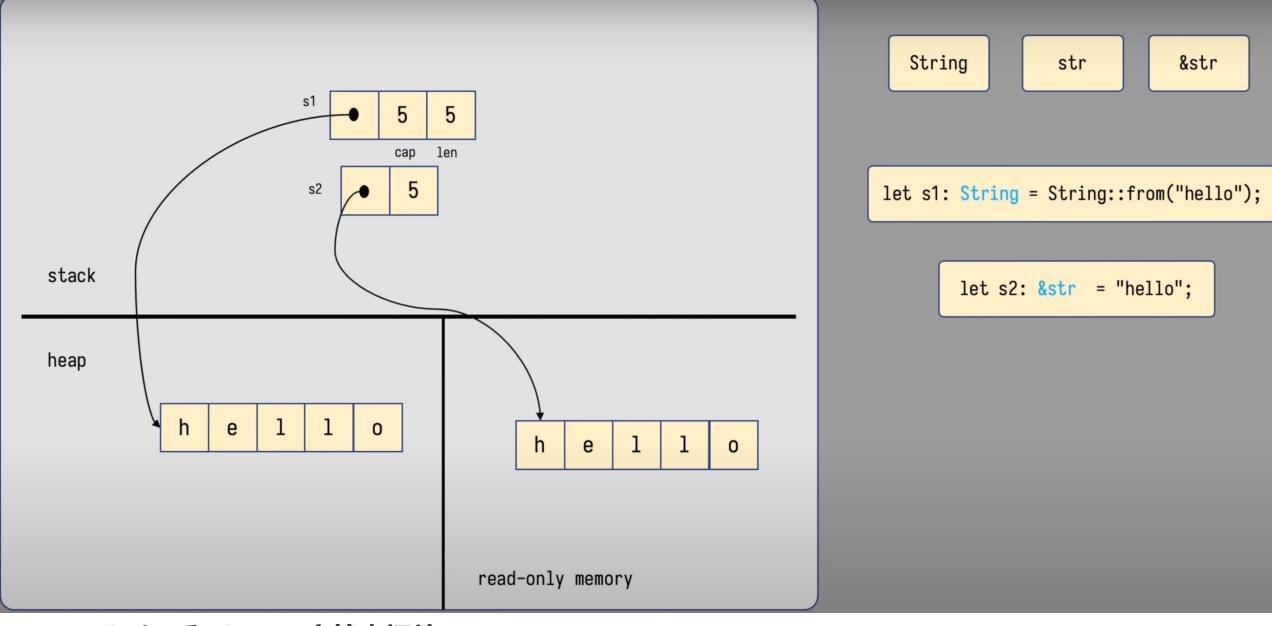
#### 智能指针



- 引用——安全的指针
- 原始指针
- 智能指针
  - > Box<T>
  - > Rc<T>
  - > Arc<T>
  - > Cell<T>
  - > RefCell<T>



- 引用 (Reference) ——安全的指针
  - ▶ 类似C语言中的指针,通过 "&" 或 "&mut" 符号;



> String和 &str (字符串切片)



#### **■ 原始指针 (Raw Pointers)**

- ▶ 与引用一样,原始指针可以是不可变的或可变的,分别写为 \*const T 和 mut T;
- ▶ 星号(\*) 不是解引用运算符; 它是类型名的一部分
- ➤ Unsafe Rust

- 允许同时拥有mutable和immutable 借用
- 并不能保证能指向valid memory
- 允许空指针
- 没有实现自动的内存清理;
- (关于unsafe rust之后会详细展开)

```
fn main() {
    let mut num = 5;
    let r1 = &num as *const i32;
    let r2 = &mut num as *mut i32;

    unsafe{
        *r2 = *r2 + 1;
    }
    println!("{:?}", r1);
    println!("{:?}", r2);
    println!("{:?}", num);
}
```



#### ■ 智能指针 (Smart Pointers)

- ▶ 智能指针是一种类似于指针的数据结构,同时具有附加的元数据和功能。
- ➤ 智能指针通常使用结构体实现。与普通结构体不同,智能指针实现了 Deref 和 Drop 特性。



#### ■ 智能指针 (Smart Pointers)

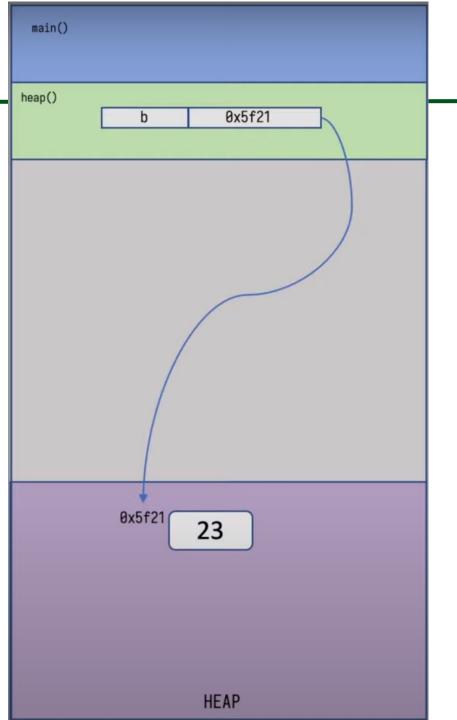
- ➤ Drop Trait允许你自定义在智能指针实例超出作用域时运行的代码。(执行 drop 方法)
- ➤ Deref Trait允许智能指针结构体的实例表现得像一个引用,这样你可以编写代码以处理引用或智能指针。(解引用)



#### ■ 智能指针 (Smart Pointers)

> Box<T>: Boxes allow you to store data on the heap rather than the stack.

▶ 例: 创建一个递归链表





```
fn main() {
    let result = heap();
}

fn heap() -> Box<i32> {
    let b = Box::new(23);
    b
}
```

➢ 回顾关于heap和stack上为Box<T>分配内存的案例

# 快速回顾: 什么是链表?



### 讨论:

- 你会如何用C或C++实现一个链表类?
  - 你需要什么结构?
  - 你会提供什么样的方法?
  - 。 你的测试代码看起来会是什么样子?
  - 。 我们一直在谈论的内存错误,可能会出现什么问题?
- 根据您目前对 Rust 的了解,您认为在 Rust 中实现链表会有什么挑战?

# 快速回顾: 什么是链表?



```
C++:
struct Node {
   int value;
   Node* next;
}
```

```
int main() {
   Node* first = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
   first->value = 1;
   Node* second = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
   second->value = 2;
   first->next = second;

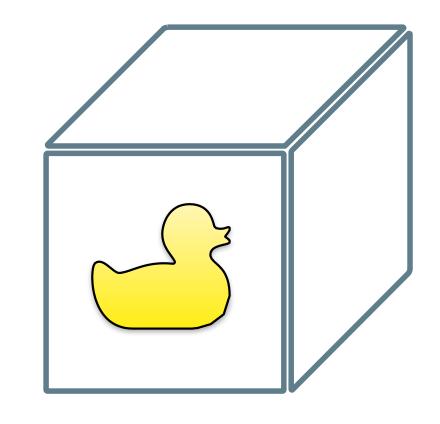
   /* do stuff (e.g., print the list) */
   free(first);
   free(second);
}
```

# 在Rust 中定义Node.....?

```
C++ :
struct Node {
                      struct Node {
  int value;
                         value: i32,
  Node* next;
                         next: Node, /* won't work! recursive def. */
struct Node {
   value: i32,
   next: &Node, // not what we want! `&` does not create a pointer.
                 // - it implements "borrowing", which doesn't
                 // really apply here.
            struct Node {
               value: i32,
               next: /* pointer to a node...? */
```

#### Box in Rust

- 创建一个Box
- Box放在堆上
- 任何东西都可以放在Box里
- Box 拥有盒子里面值的所有权。当 Box 超出范围 -> Box里面的值被销毁。
- 相同的事情像C++里面的<u>unique ptr 指针</u>:
  - 。 "一个智能指针通过指针拥有和管理另一个对象,并在 unique\_ptr 超出作用域时处理该对象。"



#### Box in Rust

```
struct Node {
  value: i32,
                          Type: Box<Node>
fn main ()
   let node = Box::new(Node {value: 1});
   println!("{}", node.value);
                                        在堆上声明和分配节点
```

- 变量"node"拥有 Box<Node>
- 当"节点"不再使用时, Box 会(自动)被销毁
  - 编译器插入对 Box 的 drop 函数的调用。
- 当Box被销毁时, Node对象也被销毁

# 在 Rust 中定义Node: 我们需要什么?

```
struct Node { value: i32,
    next: Box<Node>,
}
```

# 使用节点:一个元素链接列表

```
struct Node {
   value: i32, next:
    Box<Node>,
fn main() {
    let node = Box::new( Node {
                                value: 1,
                                next: /* equiv. of nullptr...?*/,
                                });
```

# 使用Options

```
struct Node {
   value: i32,
                                        Could be Some or None
   next: Option<Box<Node>>,
                                        If Some, will contain Box<Node>
                                                  Last element in list?
fn main() {
                                                   'next' is None
   let node = Box::new( Node {
                                value: 1,
                                next: None
                             } );
```

\*\*does not compile\*\*

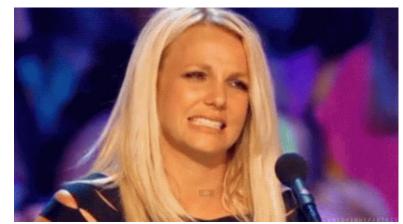
```
struct Node {
   value: i32,
   next: Option<Box<Node>>,
}

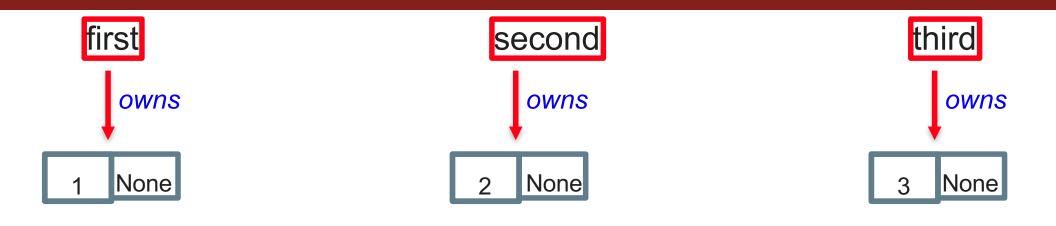
fn main() {
   let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
   let second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
   first.next = second;
}
```

This SHOULD be an Option... but you're giving me a Box?????

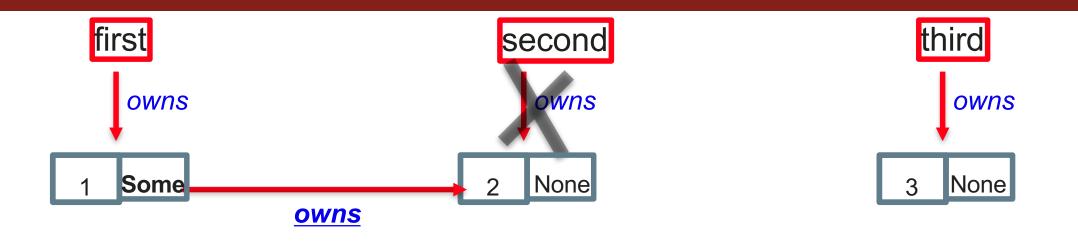
```
Compiles!
struct Node {
   value: i32,
   next: Option<Box<Node>>,
fn main() {
   let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
   let second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
   first.next = Some (second);
                                  // This is now Option<Box<Node>>
```

\*\*does not compile\*\* struct Node { value: i32, next: Option<Box<Node>>, fn main() { let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None }); let mut second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None }); let third = Box::new( Node { value: 3, next: None }); first.next = Some(second); second.next = Some(third);

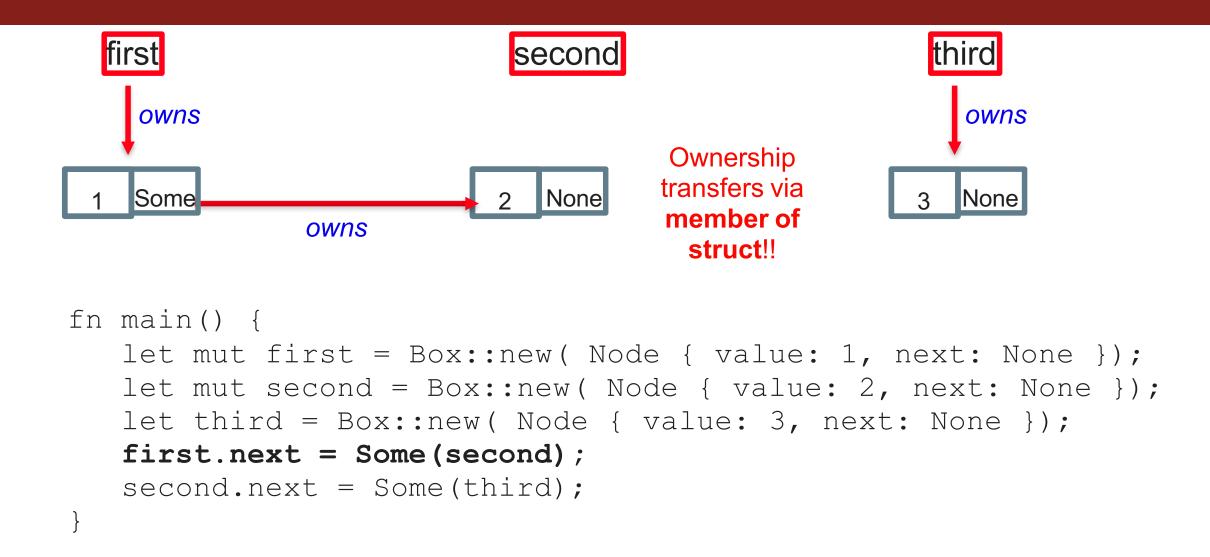


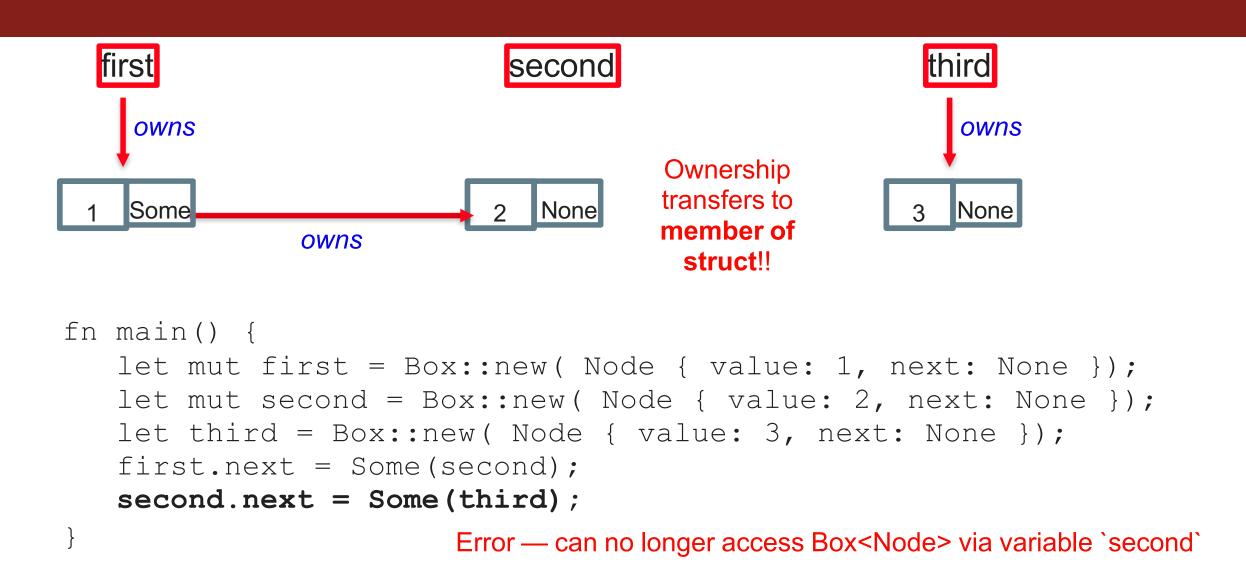


```
fn main() {
  let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
  let mut second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
  let third = Box::new( Node { value: 3, next: None });
  first.next = Some(second);
  second.next = Some(third);
}
```



```
fn main() {
   let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
   let mut second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
   let third = Box::new( Node { value: 3, next: None });
   first.next = Some(second);
   second.next = Some(third);
}
```





# "Chain of ownership(所有权链)"



- Implication: when `first` is dropped (destroyed):
  - First node of list is dropped,
  - ...so Option (in Node struct) is dropped,
  - ...so Box (in Option) is dropped,
  - ...so second Node (in Box) is dropped.
- Everything is cleaned up :)

- ...But we can't use `second` anymore to access this node.
- These are the type of issues that can get really annoying in Rust:

```
**compiles**
struct Node {
  value: i32,
  next: Option<Box<Node>>,
fn main() {
   let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
   let mut second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
   let third = Box::new( Node { value: 3, next: None });
   second.next = Some(third); // swap order of these lines
   first.next = Some(second); // use `second` to access node
                               // before it loses ownership.
```

```
C++ :
struct Node {
   int value;
   Node* next;
}
```

```
C++:
int main() {
   Node* first = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
   first->value = 1;
   Node* second = (Node*) malloc(sizeof(Node));
   second->value = 2;
   first->next = second;
                                         goal: this, but in Rust...
   Node *curr = first;
   while (curr != NULL) {
      printf("%d\n", curr->value);
      curr = curr->next;
   free(first);
   free (second);
```

# 我们如何将其转换为 Rust?

- Rust 中没有"指针"; `curr` 应 为哪种类型?
- 我们可能希望 `curr` 引用。以" first" 节点开始,但我们不希望" first"失去节点的所有权。(我们不希望一旦" curr" 不再被使用,列表就会被释放!)
- 我们的循环条件是什么? (我们怎么知道什么时候已经到达终点?)

#### C++:

```
Node *curr = first;
while (curr != NULL) {
    printf("%d\n", curr->value);
    curr = curr->next;
}
```

```
fn main() {
    let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
    let mut second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
    let third = Box::new( Node { value: 3, next: None });
    second.next = Some(third);
    first.next = Some(second);

let mut curr = /* something */;
}
```

make `curr` mutable, because we're going to reassign it

```
fn main() {
   let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
   let mut second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
   let third = Box::new( Node { value: 3, next: None });
   second.next = Some(third);
   first.next = Some(second);
                                    `curr` is an Option<&Box<Node>>
                                    Option: can be `Some` or None
   let mut curr = Some(&first);

    Use `None` to indicate end of List.

                                       &Box<Node>:
                                       If Some: <&Box<Node>>

    Want to take the Box by reference

                                          (why might this be important?)
```

Box "contains" heap-allocated Node

```
fn main() {
  let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
  let mut second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
  let third = Box::new( Node { value: 3, next: None });
  second.next = Some(third);
  first.next = Some(second);
  let mut curr: Option<&Box<Node>> = Some(&first);
                               提醒: 如果你愿意的话,你可以显式地为
                               变量写入类型。否则,Rust 编译器会为我
```

们进行类型推断。

```
fn main() {
  let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
  let mut second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
  let third = Box::new( Node { value: 3, next: None });
   second.next = Some(third);
  first.next = Some(second);
  let mut curr = Some(&first);
  while curr.is some() {
    // print value
                           Option 提供了 is some() 和 is none() 方法。
    // update curr
                            我们希望在curr有某个值的情况下继续循环。
                            (与 C++ 示例中的 while curr != NULL 相同的逻
                            辑。)
```

```
fn main() {
   let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
   let mut second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
   let third = Box::new( Node { value: 3, next: None });
   second.next = Some(third);
   first.next = Some(second);
   let mut curr = Some(&first);
   while curr.is some() {
      println!("{}", curr.value); **does not compile**
      // update curr
                          `curr` is an Option — `.value` isn't valid.
```

```
fn main() {
  let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
  let mut second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
  let third = Box::new( Node { value: 3, next: None });
  second.next = Some(third);
  first.next = Some(second);
                                     compiles!
  let mut curr = Some(&first);
  while curr.is some() {
     println!("{}", curr.unwrap().value);
     // update curr
                        - 如果 curr 是 Some,则提取其值。
                        - 否则,引发 panic(使程序崩溃)。
                        - 在这里,可以相对安全地假设 curr 是 Some,
                          因为我们刚刚在前一行进行了检查。
```

# 提醒/回顾: Option、Enum、Unwrap

```
println!("{}", curr.unwrap().value);

std Rust lib:
enum Option {
    Some(<T>),
    None,
}

Stores a value
```

- Option 可以是 Some 或 None。
- 如果是 Some,它会存储一个对象(这里是 &Box<Node>)。
- curr\_unwrap()的意思是:
  - 如果 curr 是 Some,则返回 Some 中的内容。
  - 如果 curr 是 None,则引发 panic。

```
fn main() {
   let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
   let mut second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
   let third = Box::new( Node { value: 3, next: None });
   second.next = Some(third);
   first.next = Some(second);
   let mut curr = Some(&first);
   while curr.is some() {
      println!("{}", curr.unwrap().value);
                                            **does not compile**
      curr = curr.unwrap().next;
                                 • curr.unwrap() 给我们一个节点
     struct Node {

    Node.next 给了我们 Option<Box<Node>>

        value: i32,
                                    ,为什么这不是我们想要的?
        next: Option<Box<Node>>,
```

# Introducing `as\_ref()`

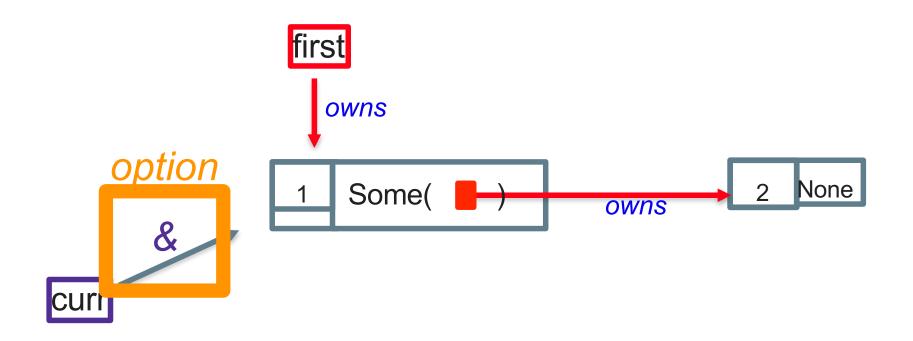
- Converts &Option<T> into Option<&T>
- If provided Option is None, returns None
- E.g.:

```
let mut curr = Some(&first);
while curr.is_some() {
    println!("{}", curr.unwrap().value);
    curr = (&curr.unwrap().next).as_ref();
}
```

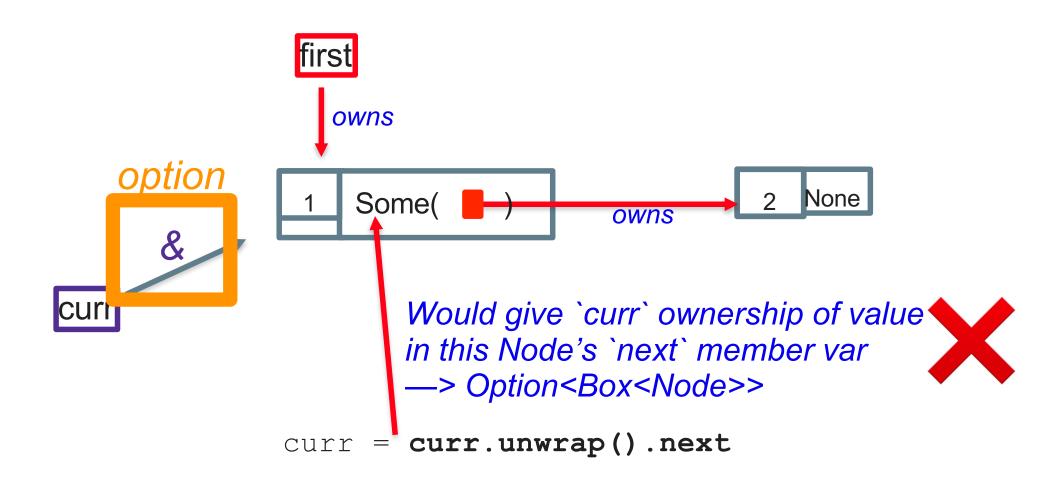
- curr.unwrap().next 给我们的是 Option<Box<Node>>。
- 应用 & 给我们的是 (&Option<Box<Node>>)。
- 应用 as\_ref() 给我们的是 Option<&Box<Node>>。
- 如果 curr.unwrap().next 是 None, as\_ref() 返回 None。

```
fn main() {
   let mut first = Box::new( Node { value: 1, next: None });
   let mut second = Box::new( Node { value: 2, next: None });
   let third = Box::new( Node { value: 3, next: None });
   second.next = Some(third);
   first.next = Some(second);
   let mut curr = Some(&first);
   while curr.is some() {
      println!("{}", curr.unwrap().value);
      curr = (&curr.unwrap().next).as ref();
                                                  **compiles**
                              Option<&Box<Node>>
```

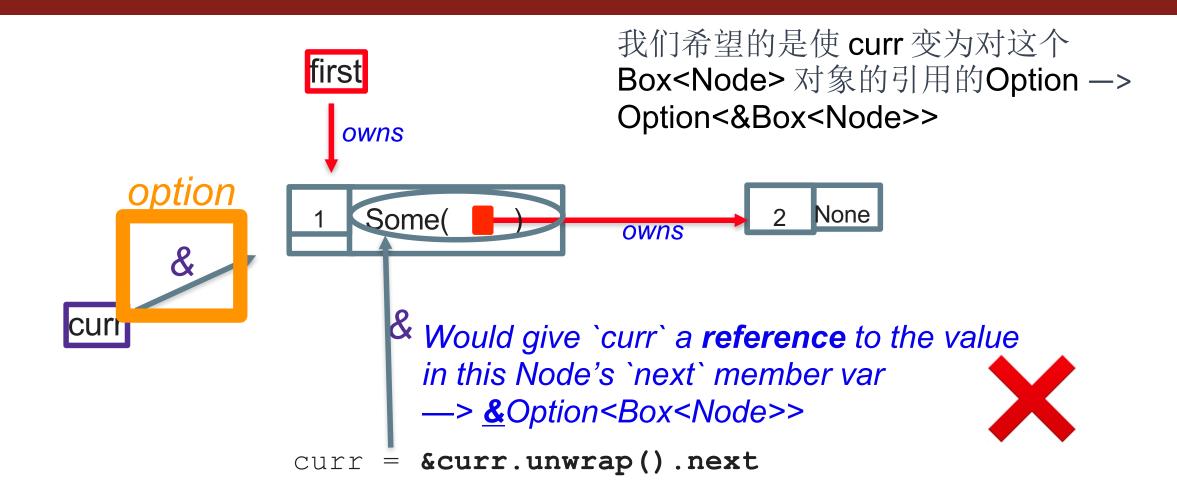
# Changing `curr`, illustrated



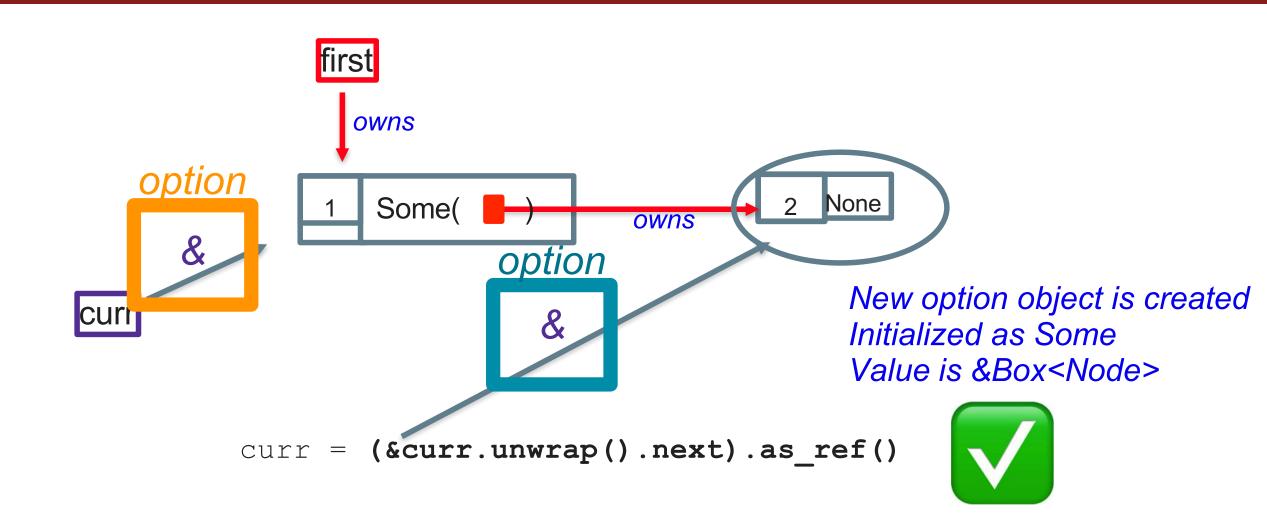
# Changing `curr`, illustrated



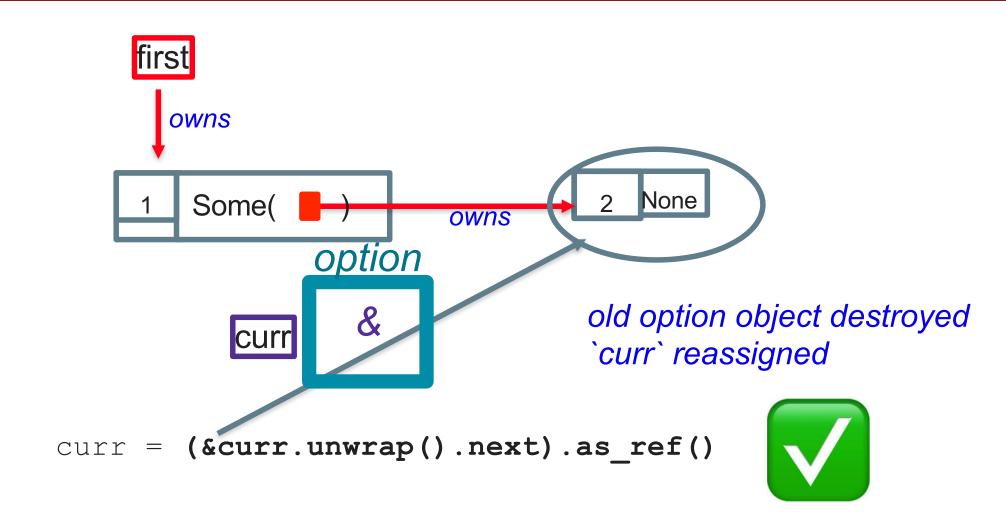
# as\_ref(): 一个[有点不太好的]示例



# as\_ref(): 一个[有点不太好的]示例



# as\_ref(): 一个[有点不太好的]示例





- ➤ Deref Trait允许智能指针结构体的实例表现得像一个引用,这样你可以编写代码以处理引用或智能指针。(解引用)
- ➤ Drop Trait允许你自定义在智能指针实例超出作用域时运行的代码。(执行 drop 方法)



#### ■ 智能指针 (Smart Pointers)

➤ The Deref trait allows an instance of the smart pointer struct to behave like a reference (解引用)

```
fn main() {
    let x = 5;
    let y = &x;

    assert_eq!(5, x);
    assert_eq!(5, *y);
}
```

```
fn main() {
    let x = 5;
    let y = Box::new(x);

    assert_eq!(5, x);
    assert_eq!(5, *y);
}
```

```
智能指针实现了std::ops::Deref特征,解引用会默认调用deref方法请测试y.deref()和*(y.deref())
```

https://doc.rust-lang.org/std/ops/trait.Deref.html

## 自定义智能指针



```
struct MyBox<T>(T);
impl<T> MyBox<T> {
    fn new(x: T) -> MyBox<T> {
        MyBox(x)
    }
}
```

```
fn main() {
    let x = 5;
    let y = MyBox::new(x);

    assert_eq!(5, x);
    assert_eq!(5, *y);
}
```

#### 自定义智能指针



```
struct MyBox<T>(T);
impl<T> MyBox<T> {
    fn new(x: T) -> MyBox<T> {
        MyBox(x)
```

```
fn main() {
   let x = 5;
    let y = MyBox::new(x);
    assert_eq!(5, x);
    assert_eq!(5, *y);
```

#### 得到的编译错误是:

```
error[E0614]: type `MyBox<{integer}>` cannot be dereferenced
  --> src/main.rs:14:19
14
         assert_eq!(5, *y);
```

#### 自定义智能指针



```
struct MyBox<T>(T);
impl<T> MyBox<T> {
    fn new(x: T) -> MyBox<T> {
        MyBox(x)
    }
}
```

```
use std::ops::Deref;
impl<T> Deref for MyBox<T> {
    type Target = T;
    fn deref(&self) -> &T {
        &self.0
```

当我们在示例 15-9 中输入 \*y 时, Rust 事实上在底层运行了如下代码:

```
*(y.deref())
```

### 函数和方法的隐式解引用强制转换



解引用强制转换(deref coercions)是 Rust 在函数或方法传参上的一种便利。解引用强制转换只能工作在实现了 Deref trait 的类型上。解引用强制转换将一种类型(A)隐式转换为另外一种类型(B)的引用,因为 A 类型实现了 Deref trait,并且其关联类型是 B 类型。比如,解引用强制转换可以将 &String 转换为 &str,因为类型 String 实现了 Deref trait 并且其关联类型是 str。代码如下:

```
#[stable(feature = "rust1", since = "1.0.0")]
impl ops::Deref for String {
    type Target = str;

    #[inline]
    fn deref(&self) -> &str {
        unsafe { str::from_utf8_unchecked(&self.vec) }
    }
}
```



#### ■ 智能指针 (Smart Pointers)

➤ Drop Trait允许你自定义在智能指针实例超出作用域时运行的代码。(执行 drop 方法)

```
struct CustomSmartPointer {
    data: String,
}

impl Drop for CustomSmartPointer {
    fn drop(&mut self) {
        println!("Dropping
CustomSmartPointer with data `{}`!",
        self.data);
    }
}
```

```
fn main() {
    let c = CustomSmartPointer {
        data: String::from("my stuff"),
    };
    let d = CustomSmartPointer {
        data: String::from("other stuff"),
    };
    println!("CustomSmartPointers
created.");
}
```

介绍智能指针之前,让你为某个结构体实现Drop Trait;注意:观察对象Drop的顺序。

#### Box<T>

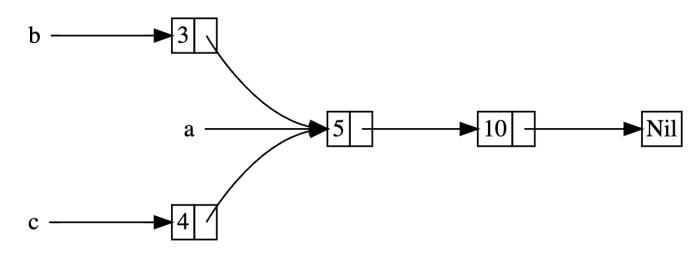
- 具有指向堆内存块的唯一指针
- Box<T>有哪些局限性?

#### Rc<T>

- 如果我想拥有指向同一堆内存块的多个指针,该怎么办?
- 回想一下借用规则:可以有多个不可变引用,或者最多有一个可变引用。
- Rc <T>允许你对堆内存块拥有多个不可变引用(即我们不能修改这块内存)
  - 我们为什么需要这个?
  - 答: Rust 的借用检查规则!
- 注意:如果你创建了引用循环,可能会导致内存泄漏! (如果你需要引用循环,你需要将其他智能指针类型加入到组合中)

## Example: Adding Multiple Views to Our List

- 如果我们希望我们的链表能够相互"相交",以便它们可以在数据结构不可变的情况下共享某些部分,该怎么办?(这是函数数据结构中常见的范式)
- 这可以让我们看到数据结构的"历史"!
- 这些有时被称为持久的数据结构;
- Playground示例
  - 开始
  - 结束



图片: https://doc.rust-lang.org/book/ch15-04-rc.html



- ➤ Rc<T>: Reference Counted Smart Pointer (引用计数智能指针,用于单线程)。
- ➤ Arc<T>: Atomic Reference Counting Smart Pointer(原子引用计数智能指针,用于多线程,在之后多线程课程中介绍)。



- ➤ Rc<T>: Reference Counted Smart Pointer (引用计数智能指针,用于单线程)。
  - ➤ 通过使用 Rust 类型 Rc<T> 来明确启用多所有权;
  - ▶ 想象 Rc<T> 就像家庭房间里的一台电视。
  - > 当有人进来看电视时,他们打开它。
  - > 其他人可以进入房间并观看电视。
  - > 当最后一个人离开房间时,他们关闭电视,因为它不再被使用。



- ➤ Rc<T>: Reference Counted Smart Pointer (引用计数智能指针,用于单线程)。
  - ➤ 通过使用 Rust 类型 Rc<T> 来显式启用多所有权;
  - ▶ 把 Rc<T> 想象成家庭房间里的一台电视。
  - ▶ 当有人进来看电视时,他们打开它。(创建)
  - ▶ 其他人可以进入房间并观看电视。(引用+1)
  - ▶ 当最后一个人离开房间时,他们关闭电视,因为它不再被使用。(引用次数减为0时,释放)



#### ■ 智能指针 (Smart Pointers)

> Rc<T>

```
enum List {
    Cons(i32, Box<List>),
   Nil,
use crate::List::{Cons, Nil};
fn main() {
   let a = Cons(5, Box::new(Cons(10,
Box::new(Nil)));
   let b = Cons(3, Box::new(a));
    let c = Cons(4, Box::new(a));
```

```
enum List {
    Cons(i32, Rc<List>),
    Nil,
use std::rc::Rc;
use crate::List::{Cons, Nil};
fn main() {
   let a = Rc::new(Cons(5,
Rc::new(Cons(10, Rc::new(Nil))));
    let b = Cons(3, Rc::clone(&a));
    let c = Cons(4, Rc::clone(\&a));
```

#### ■ 智能指针 (Smart Pointers)

#### > Rc<T>

```
fn main() {
    let a = Rc::new(Cons(5, Rc::new(Cons(10, Rc::new(Nil)))));
    println!("count after creating a = {}", Rc::strong_count(&a));
    let b = Cons(3, Rc::clone(&a));
    println!("count after creating b = {}", Rc::strong_count(&a));
    {
        let c = Cons(4, Rc::clone(&a));
        println!("count after creating c = {}", Rc::strong_count(&a));
    }
    println!("count after c goes out of scope = {}", Rc::strong_count(&a));
}
```

```
count after creating a = 1
count after creating b = 2
count after creating c = 3
count after c goes out of scope = 2
```

注意:上述引用为 immutable references.

help: trait `DerefMut` is required to modify through a dereference, but it is not implemented for `Rc<T>`





Q & A

Thanks!